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Stockholme, Aug. 31. *Old Stile.*

THe last Letters from the Army inform us, that the King has closely blocked up *Christianstadt*, having burnt the Bridges on both sides that lead into the Town; and as some Letters say, has by Fireballs put the whole Town into a Flame, and is like speedily to be Master of it. The Enemy were not able to do any thing at *Calmar*, so that they were forced to quit that design. It is said that Count *Bent Horne* is to go to command the Forces in *Livonia*, in order to the giving the Elector of *Brandenburg* a diversion on that side. The Danes have made a great ravage in the Island of *Oeland*, not having spared the Churches, of which they burnt sixteen, and what Cattle they could not carry away with them, they killed. Four thousand Bores from *Drunton* and thereabouts, have passed the Mountains, and possessed themselves of the Province of *Femptia*. The Ryck Chancellor with his Army has passed the River *Vener*, which hath obliged the Sieur *Guldenlieu* to retire with his Forces, after having well provided *Maestrant*.

Genoua, Sept. 20. By a Vessel arrived this week from *Sicily* we have an account, that the French have divided their Forces, part whereof is before *Siracusa*, and the other part before *Catanea*, which latter place is said to be very well provided, and that the Duke of *Bournonville* is there in person.

Hamburg, Sept. 28. It seems nothing is able to shake the courage of the besieged in *Stetin*, for notwithstanding the Danes are so well posted on the Isle of *Rugen*, that they are in a manner Masters of it, and that in such case *Stralsond* cannot hold out long, yet they continue to defend the place with as much obstinacy as if they had an Army in view able to relieve them. The Besiegers think fit hitherto to defer the general Assault they tell us they have made long since preparation for, in hopes that the Inhabitants will at last be more reasonable than to expose themselves to an inevitable destruction. Time will shew the issue.

Francfort, Sept. 27. The Letters we receive from *Alsace* give us this following Account: That the Duke of *Saxe Eysenach*, having separated his Army by sending Major General *Dunewalt* with a detachement to *Friburg*, and another with his Artillery to *Offenburg*, according to the orders he had received from the Duke of *Lorrain*, he encamped with the rest of his Troops on the River *Knitfig*, resolving to remain there, as in a place of security to observe the Enemies motions; but that Lieutenant-General *Monclar* having passed the *Rhine* at *Brisac* the 18, and the Mareschal *de Crequi* at *Rheinaw* the 21 instant, they advanced with so much diligence, that they had almost enclosed the Duke of *Saxe* in his Camp, but a Peasant informing him of the Enemies approach, he was forced to retire in great haste and disorder towards *Strasburg*, leaving most, if not all his Baggage behind him; but the French following attacked his Rear about six in the evening on the 22 and killed about 300 of his Men, pursuing the rest under the Cannon of the Fort which guards the Bridge of *Strasburg*. The next day the Sieur *de Monclar* seized upon *Wilstet*, and burnt it, with the Castle that is there, and it is believed he will do the like to several other places in *Brisgow*, where the Germans have laid up great quantities of Forage. Letters from *Spire* of the 25 tell us, that the Duke of *Lorrain* and his General Officers had been treated there two days before by the Elector of *Treves*; that his Army had in the interim marched from *Landaw* to *Philipsburg*, where they had passed the *Rhine*.

Strasburg, Sept. 27. The nearness of the French Army hath kept us here in a continual alarum, for notwithstanding all the outward appearances of friendship between us and the French, we cannot but believe they resent the retreat we now lately gave to the Troops of the Duke of *Saxe Eysenach*. In the mean time they have not only burnt *Wilstet*, but likewise *Altenheim*, *Golcher*, and 15 or 16 considerable Villages more; and they give out that they will destroy all the Country between this City and *Basle*. The Duke of *Lorrain* advances this way, and we are assured that his Van-guard will be this evening within a League of this place; he has given orders for the laying a Bridge over the *Rhine* between this City and *Drusenheim*. The Mareschal *de Crequi*, upon the approach of the Imperial Army, has detached 6000 men, who are at present encamped at *Benfelt* to cover *Schlestadt*. Yesterday the Imperialists had their head quarters at *Raastat* and this day it will be at *Schwartzach*.

Cologne, Octob. 1. Our Letters from *Alsace* of the 27 instant give us an account, That two Captains of Horse, with a Squadron of 80 men, arrived the day before near the Fort on the *Rhine*, which is over against *Strasbourg*, and had posted themselves not far from thence at *Neuweyl*; That the Duke of *Saxe Eysenach* having till then continued encamped with his Troops between the two Bridges of *Strasbourg*, began to move, part of his Cavalry being already marched to join the Duke of *Lorrain*; That they were preparing to lay a Bridge over the *Rhine*; That in the mean time the French made a great destruction in *Brisgow*; That Prince *Hermin* of *Baden* was arrived with some Horse at *Offenburg*. Our Letters add, that the Regents of the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg* had commanded the Bores to take Arms, to hinder any Troops taking their Winter-quarters there.

Brussels, Octob. 1. This morning a great Convoy parted hence to our Army, which is as yet at *Braine le Comte* and *Soignies*, but as we are informed will decamp to morrow, and march towards *Enghien*. The Duke *de Villa Hermosa* will not, as is said, leave the Campagne till the end of this month, and till *Hall* and *Enghien* are sufficiently fortified. From *Gaunt* they give us an account, that a detachement of the French Army had passed the Canal of *Bruges*, and had burnt several Villages belonging to the Viewburg of *Gaunt*; that yesterday morning about break of day, the French Troops advanced to the Meadows, under the Cannon of *Gaunt*, where the Peasants had sheltered their Cattle;

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